

# "DROP YOUR PREJUDICES AND THERE DEPENDS ON ALL STATE"

**John Lewis Says This to Employers in Mass  
Production Industries in Nation Wide Radio  
Address.**

**Warns Leaders of Industry That Time of Exploitation of  
Workers Has Gone By—Refers to Spies and Strong  
Arm Methods—Relies on Federal Government for Jus-  
tice—Industry Can Go Forward or It Can Destroy  
Itself.**

In an appealing radio address delivered over the National Broadcasting system last week, John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, called the attention of the workers in the steel and auto manufacturing industries to their present co-existence with the leaders of these industries. He demanded more recognition for labor and that it be put to the hostile practices of spy systems, strong arm assaults of workers, and the turning of factories into arsenals of industrial warfare. He closed with the significant statement: "The time has passed in America when the workers can be either clubbed, gassed or shot down with impunity. I solemnly warn the leaders of industry that labor will not tolerate such policies or tactics. Labor will also expect the protection of the agencies of the Federal government in the pursuit of its lawful objectives. Industry can go forward with profit to its investors and with security to its citizenship, or it can elect to destroy itself by blindly following its increasing prodigies and refusing to conform to the better concept of modern industrial relationships. The leaders of industry will decide. Upon them rests the responsibility of deciding wisely."

## SEC. PERKINS URGES CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE TO PREVENT FUTURE DISASTERS

**Says Real and Effective Cooperation Between Employers  
and Workers Requires Terms of Equal Bargaining Pow-  
er Which Results From Organization and Recognition  
of Equality Between Two Parties—Favors Develop-  
ment of Program to Make It Possible for Labor Groups  
To More Thoroughly Understand Problems Concerning  
Their Respective Industries.**

By SECRETARY OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS  
The past year marked further and substantial gains in the economic well-being of the United States and it seems as if we can look forward with confidence to a continuation of progress in the New Year.  
If the great depression through which we have passed had been a scourge of typhus or some other plague, about the time to make another scourge impossible. So we should be planning and planning in the public interest with the end in view of finding in advance every possible device to prevent a recurrence of widespread economic disaster and the unemployment and suffering which it has wrought. This is what we as a people must do co-operatively through cooperation this year.

There should also be cooperation during 1937 between workers and employers in terms of honorable and consistent bargaining between groups of equal influence and responsibility. There can be cooperation between employers and workers and there is a great desire for such cooperation on both sides. But real and effective cooperation requires terms of equal bargaining power which result from organization and recognition of equality between the two parties.

## LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE STATE BRANCHES NOW FORMING PERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES

With the convening of the 15th Congress, growing reports of permanent legislation work by Congress and the League state branches are coming into headquarters of the League. Mr. George L. Berry, the League's permanent representative in Congress, reported this week.  
Judging from correspondence and recent reports in the labor press, Mr. Berry says that state chairmen are doing no time in setting up permanent state organization machinery. Some state branches are active in the middle of local legislative campaigns. Others are calling state wide meetings during January and February and making plans for an aggressive organization drive.  
The American Labor Party in New York State, for example, is now recruiting its permanent organization and plans to extend its contact with important professions are groups such as doctors, school workers and teachers.  
The Pennsylvania branch of the League is formulating a definite state political program as part of its permanent activity. It plans to keep a wide record of every state legislative action in the Labor's Non-Partisan League of Illi-

# Recovery Sought Was Not Different from Those of Previous Terms To Prevent Future Similar Crises

**PATRICK H. FITZGERALD FOR 55  
YEARS ACTIVE IN ORGANIZED  
LABOR CIRCLES DIES AT 81**

**Was Charter Member of Maine State Federation of Labor for 28  
Years, President of Augusta General Labor Union and Had Been  
Active as Volunteer Organizer for Many Years—Saw Movement  
Grow from Few Thousands to Millions of Members.**

In the death of Patrick H. Fitzgerald, who passed away December 25, members of organized labor through out the State of Maine have lost one of their oldest and most respected leaders.  
Fitzgerald five years ago, when he was compelled to relinquish activities in the labor movement because of advanced age. Mr. Fitzgerald had been a charter member of the Federation and had achieved the proud record of having attended the annual conventions of the Federation.  
By no means was his labor activity confined to the State. He was president of the Augusta General Labor Union for more than 25 years, and was also secretary of Federal Labor Union No. 11,345 since its inception in 1924.  
Organization was the first word with Mr. Fitzgerald. Shortly after coming here from Ireland, he joined the Knights of Labor, where the late Mr. Fitzgerald was active and when that organization was in its infancy and influence was being established in the country. To a Labor News man arriving here a few years ago, he was affiliated with the trade union movement because he felt it was the only way for workers to "break their chains."

**Action Taken to  
Prevent Evasion of  
Walsh-Healey Act**

Secretary of Labor Perkins has issued new regulations designed to prevent evasion of the Walsh-Healey Act which sets up wage and working hour standards for those holding a government contract of more than \$10,000.  
The regulations were adopted in an effort to prevent government contractors from indirectly evading provisions of the act by having the supplies shipped to the government direct from a manufacturer, not a party to the contract, who does not comply with the wage and hour provisions.

Mr. Perkins ruled that when a manufacturer to whom a contract has been awarded, causes a manufacturer to deliver directly to the government the materials required under the contract, the manufacturer will be deemed the agent of the manufacturer.  
As the principal of such agent the manufacturer will be deemed to have caused the manufacturer to deliver to the contract. Mr. Perkins ruled that the manufacturer will be deemed to have caused the manufacturer to deliver to the contract.

**Aim Was to Be A Recovery Protected From the  
Causes of Previous Disasters and to Prevent  
Future Similar Crises**

Not Merely Purposeless Whirling of Machinery, But Necessary for Making It Possible for Every Able Person, In the Country to Secure Employment—Says Deeper Purpose of Democratic Government is to Assist as Many of Its Citizens as Possible to Improve Their Conditions in Life and to Pursue the Happiness Which Comes With Security, Recreation and Culture.

The people of the entire nation, who were irremediably, expected a message from the President on the state of the nation, and judging from the enthusiasm with which it was received, their expectations were fully warranted.  
Perhaps at no time in the history of the nation has a President's message been so eagerly awaited and so enthusiastically received as the one which was delivered on January 8, 1937.  
The President told us that he was not only fully justified in his aims for placing the nation on a firm and sound basis, but that he was also fully justified in his aims for placing the nation on a firm and sound basis.

## Re-appointed Labor Commissar

The re-appointment of Charles C. H. to the State Labor Commissioner, which was announced by the State Labor Department, was a significant event in the labor movement.

## Mass Meetings to Discuss State Fund Workmen's Compensation Bill

**State Branch Executive Council Voted at December 18th Session  
for Meetings in Portland, Augusta, Waterville, Lewiston, Rum-  
ford, Bangor, Millinocket and Woodland—200 Copies of Bills to  
be Printed and Distributed Among Local Unions.**

The Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor, at its December 18th session, held in Augusta and Bangor, voted to hold mass meetings to discuss the State Fund Workmen's Compensation Bill. The bill, which was introduced in the Maine Legislature in 1936, provides for the establishment of a state fund to provide compensation for workmen injured on the job.  
The bill was passed by the Legislature in 1936, but it has not yet been enacted into law. The Executive Council of the Federation has decided to hold mass meetings in various parts of the State to educate the public and the labor movement about the bill and to urge its passage.  
The bill is expected to be introduced in the Maine Legislature in 1937. The Executive Council of the Federation has decided to hold mass meetings in various parts of the State to educate the public and the labor movement about the bill and to urge its passage.

## Business Must Clean House or Government Will Do the Cleaning

American business must cure its structural flaws and face its responsibilities in a changing economic, political and social world, or face inevitable loss of laissez-faire freedom because of increased governmental control, James C. McInerney, chairman of Marshall Field, in New York City, declared at a luncheon of the American Management Association.  
Mr. McInerney, who has been a certain situation, whether it takes it or not. Mr. McInerney said that in America today certain definite social, economic and political conditions are inevitable and they will not change quickly.  
"If we do not take care of the flaws in our business structure and face up to our full responsibility," he said, "we will lose our freedom and our ability to prosper."

## A. F. L. PRESIDENT DECLARES WAGE OF \$3600 A YEAR NECESSARY FOR FULL PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY

**Stresses Right of Wage Earners to Have Voice in Determining Work Conditions as Elemental in Our Democratic Life—Urges Abolition of Child Labor, Better Living Conditions and Wider Distribution of National Income—Hails New Year as One of Promise and Rich With Possibilities.**

## 150,000 AUTO WORKERS WATCH DEVELOPMENTS; AWAIT EARLY VICTORY

While G. M. C. Officials Hold Out Against Union's Demands, Mediators Feel Confident Parley Will Bring Good Results—Four A. F. of L. Unions in Cleveland, Claiming C. I. O. is "Outlaw" Organization and Has No Right to Negotiate For Them, Ask Company to Re-open Plant—Automobile Workers' Officials Dare Company To Act.

As The Labor News goes to press the situation concerning the strikes in the automobile industry, according to press reports, is making little progress towards a settlement.  
More than 150,000 workers are on strike in 13 plants, including Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Cleveland, and other cities. The strikers are demanding a 15% wage increase and a 40-hour work week.  
The General Motors Corp. to grant the United Automobile Workers the right of exclusive bargaining with the company, and that the company give assurances that it will not remove or transfer any workers from plants where strikes are now underway.  
In conference with union leaders and officials of the corporation are Governor Murphy of Michigan and James F. Dwyer, Governor of New York, who express confidence parley which have taken place during the past few days will bring good results.





# Cabot Co. Officials Refuse Fair Means for Settling Strike in Brunswick Ray

## Persist in Doubling Up Machine Load on Weavers, and No Progress Made in Straightening Out Difficulty at Yesterday's Conference.

Efforts of Father Andre, Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of U. T. W. of A., and Conciliators to Compromise Situation, Finding Company Officials in No Receptive Mood—Insist on Making Study on 40-Hour Basis Instead of 20, As Operated Previous to Strike.

(Special to the Maine State Labor News)  
Brunswick, Jan. 11.—After several conferences with the strike committee of Local 222, headed by Vice President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America, President Roushmare, Treasurer N. Ayers and Agent Werning of the Cabot Manufacturing Company remained deadlocked. Mr. Riviere was accepted as representative of the union of the company had been carrying a fight in the courts refusing to recognize any labor representative of the workers who was not in the employ of the Cabot mill.

Conferences were brought about by Father Andre, who has, working daily and faithfully to bring about an adjustment of the controversy, and also State Labor Commissioner C. Beale and Federal Conciliators Gill and Harding.

It was not until Vice-President Riviere sat in the conference that any results for terminating the strike came in view. Mr. Riviere suggested that the weavers return to work on a status quo, and that a time would be made by a union representative and employer representative, and the findings to be accepted by both parties.

The weavers at the meeting accepted this plan unanimously, but the mill officials contended that the study be made on 40 hours, instead of the 20 originally operated by the weavers. This offer was turned down by the weavers.

The conciliators offered that the study be made on the compromise basis of 30 hours, but this was also turned down by the weavers. The weavers and all concerned hope to be able to occupy making again while in the 40 hours, but it is a clear, outright stretch-out installed by the firm, and it has checked will corrupt the entire industry.

The Maine Textile Council has endorsed the strike, and has appointed

# 1937 LOOKS UP WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS IN STATE'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Revival of Activities in All Lines in 1936, Which Brought Pine Tree State to Forefront of Success, Sure to Continue During Coming Year—New Strikes Occurred During 1936 to Mar Industrial Peace—Hopes Entertained for Passage of Progressive Labor Legislation.

By RAYMOND E. BEAUDRY, Staff Correspondent  
Foremost contemplation on the industrial scene in Maine during 1936, was the hope that the year would be marked by the quietude and stability of the labor market. The hope was not without foundation, for the year was marked by a revival of activities in all lines, which brought the Pine Tree State to the forefront of success, sure to continue during the coming year. New strikes occurred during 1936 to mar industrial peace, but the hopes were entertained for the passage of progressive labor legislation.

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## SENATE PASSES OUT-OF-WORK INSURANCE ACT BY VOTE OF 24 TO 16 AT SPECIAL SESSION

It took a long time to convince Maine senators regarding the importance of adopting a principle of unemployment insurance, but they have now agreed to do so. The act was passed by a vote of 24 to 16 at a special session of the Senate.

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## WOODLAND Labor's Choice on Unemployment Ins. Commission

Members of Woodland Central Labor Union and Local 144 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers are greatly pleased with the appointment of Frank D. Johnson as a member of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission.

It is in his service to the Central Labor Union, and Treasurer of Local 144 for 25 years, Mr. Johnson is a past vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and through that made acquaintance with Johnson as a member of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Removal of Mr. Johnson and his family from Woodland means the town will lose a valuable and respected citizen, and a man who has been a member of the Commission for many years.

# SUCCESS THROUGH COOPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES IS SHOWN IN BAKERS' NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN

More than 20 campaigns, when the employer and employee worked together, have shown that success is possible. The success is shown in the nationwide campaign of the Bakers' Union.

Here and there, in those days, the master bakers were organized and as a means for settling a much needed industry on a business basis, the Bakers' Union was organized. The success is shown in the nationwide campaign of the Bakers' Union.

## One-Man Street Car Case Taken to U. S. Supreme Court

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9 (APL)—The Central Labor Union and the Federation of Citizens' Associations, in a case taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, for the purpose of securing the right of one-man street cars.

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## Oppose Use of Schools to Promote Interests of "Rat" Magazines

Portland, Jan. 11 (APL)—A sympathetic protest has been lodged with the local school board by 75 people of the Union No. 29 against the "compromising" of the public school system by the use of "rat" magazines.

## Cushman Baking Co. Expands Business

With the opening of a new branch in Portland, the Cushman Baking Company has expanded its business. The company has been successful in its expansion, and is now a leading bakery in the state.

## GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.

MILLINOCKET, MAINE

MANUFACTURERS OF

## NEWSPRINT PAPER

A STATE OF MAINE CORPORATION  
ALL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. S. A.

The Newspaper in which this advertisement is published is printed on newsprint manufactured by the Great Northern Paper Company in the State of Maine by Maine Labor.

## How much are You missing for want of a Telephone?

Put a telephone in your home now! Let a rat scold, instead of a telephone, be the cause of your distress. We have the latest and best in telephone service, and we are sure to have you satisfied. Make application at any Telephone Business Office.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE  
—AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## Woodland C. L. U. Delegates Enjoy Oyster Supper

The gathering of the Woodland Central Labor Union last Sunday evening is reported as having been a most pleasant occasion. The oyster supper was served, followed by a program of entertainment which provided considerable enjoyment.

## Union Truck Drivers Win Philadelphia Strike

A brief strike by Philadelphia truck drivers' Local No. 107 was a distinct victory for union recognition, with the question of hours and minimum wages to be determined by fair arbitration, headed by Mayor Wilson.







# Woolen and Worsted Council Outlines Vigorous Campaign for Organization Activities

**Five Organizers, Now Working Under Direction of U. T. W. of A., to Head Corps of Volunteers in Biggest Organizational Campaign Ever Attempted in Textile Industry.**

**New Arrangement Calls for Making Personal Contacts With Every Woolen and Worsted Worker in Federation's Jurisdiction—Schnater-Hayward Strike Given Consideration at Council Meeting and Provision Made To Provide Funds for Relief—To Hold Annual Convention in Lawrence in April.**

Organizational activities outlined by the Executive Council of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, at its meeting held in Lawrence last Sunday, are on a most extensive scale, and officials feel confident it will be productive of unprecedented results.

According to arrangements for the campaign, five additional organizers now working under the direction of the U. T. W. of A., are to be taken over by the Federation, and all affiliated locals are requested to form special committees to assist in the campaign.

The following circular letter addressed to affiliated local unions, which was mailed during the week outlines in detail the program of activities decided upon by the Federation.

## TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS

**OBJECTIVE:** A special meeting of the Executive Board of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America was held in our Lawrence office Sunday, December 27th, to discuss organizational problems and strategy to be used for our Federation for the coming year.

First on our slate for consideration was the adoption of a program, agreed upon at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the United Textile Workers of America, whereby we will receive \$1 cent per month of the per capita tax paid by our locals to the International Union, with the understanding that we are to conduct and finance our own organizational activities.

And that we are to take over on our payroll at least five (5) men, who are now on the payroll of the U. T. W. of A.

President Schnater, who was present at our meeting, presented on board members a list of the five men who were ready to be transferred and their names were decided on as follows: Organizers John Molloy of Lowell, James Faxon of Worcester and Louis Gillingham of Woonsocket, R. I., will be taken over the second week of January. Organizer George Labor of Waterville, Me., will be taken over the first week of February and Vincent W. Edwards of Portland, Me., will be taken over the first week in March.

Local unions can readily see what this new plan will mean to our Federation. Instead of these men jumping from one center to another, they are now concentrated on the woolen and worsted industry and some real progressive work is accomplished.

Aside from these men, who will work as paid representatives for our Federation, provisions have been made for a corps of voluntary organizers for centers where we have little or no organization.

The City of Lawrence received due consideration and plans are already made to start this coming week with a group of twenty men who will work under the supervision of one of our paid representatives and our National Office. These men will visit every textile worker's home in the city and get his or her signature on a "pledge card," which requires a

titution five or monthly dues until 50 per cent of each individual shop is signed up. We believe that with this system, we will eliminate the cry "I'll join if so and so joins also."

Local union officers, where unauthorized centers exist, are asked to cooperate with us and arrange, with the help of their Organizer, to get a group of workers functioning on this plan.

The Hayward-Schnater strike, which is still in progress, was also discussed in some great extent. Provisions were made to provide this strike with some financial assistance from the Federation.

We again would like to stress the necessity of all our Local Unions doing all that they possibly can to these militant strikers, for unless money is collected for these workers in large amounts, the picture will look pretty black in the near future.

Provisions were also made for the coming convention of our Federation in Lawrence, the latter part of April, the exact date being left to the discretion of the President and Secretary Treasurer. You will receive the Federation Bulletin and Goodwill card in the coming week in the near future.

Local Unions should make it their duty to start making plans for the convention at once, so that we may make this the biggest and most progressive convention in the history of our organization.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year I am,  
Sincerely,  
ANTHONY VALENTE,  
Secretary Treasurer.

**National Child Labor Day to Be Observed January 23rd to 25th**

According to the National Child Labor Day Committee, protection afforded through child labor provisions of the NIRA code and denied with invalidation of the Recovery Act has caused a noticeable return of children under 18 to general employment.

In a statement issued by the committee recently, it was said that because the law is now even a minor when employable adults have not yet been absorbed in a normal degree by the industry of occupied labor.

## RAYON AND SILK WORKERS REMINDED THAT WAGE INCREASE RECENTLY SET BY U. T. W. OF A. IS 20 PER CENT

**Vice-President Riviere, Advises Members to Disregard Statements Regarding Sharp Advance in Raw Materials, and to Keep Employers Aware That Further Wage Increases Are Wanted.**

The rayon and silk manufacturers are resorting to the old trick of the cotton manufacturers in making the claim that they would like to increase wages and silk mills are threatened with no increase in wages in their branch of the industry says Vice-President Horace A. Riviere, of the United Textile Workers.

"We are carrying on an aggressive campaign of organization in Rayon and silk, where a large number of rayon and silk mills are located. The result of this campaign has been that some of the silk and rayon manufacturers have broken down and agreed to an increase in wages with Local Union No. 4.

"This is of course, a great step," Mr. Riviere continued, "in an attempt to influence the workers to join the union."

It is worth calling attention to the fact that as a means of attracting new workers to the industry, the manufacturers have been forced to make the workers work in the near future.

Local Union No. 4, which has been the most successful in the industry, has been the one to bring about the most success in the industry. It has been the one to bring about the most success in the industry.

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## SHOVEL, RAMMER AND RIDDLE STILL PREVAIL IN MAKING CASTS IN MANY IRON FOUNDRIES, SAYS OLD-TIME MOLDER

**Machine Grinding, While Valuable on Quantity Jobs, Has Not Prevailed on Ordinary Jobs—Frank J. McGee Recalls Incidents in Olden Days, When New England Was Big Factor in Foundry Industry.**

Worcester, Mass., January 9th.—Molding and coremaking, according to Frank J. McGee, for many years an iron molder in Worcester, and prominent in the industry with the Molders' Union, has changed little since the days when the only tools used were the shovel, riddle and rammer.

With the introduction of machines for molding, there were those who thought the entire industry was bound for "doom," but this was only a scare, as it is safe to say there is as much molding done in foundries in the old way today as there is by machine.

"The only advantage the machine offers," Mr. McGee said, "is on large quantity jobs, and these are usually used to foundries connected with large manufacturing plants like the Compton & Knowles Loom Works in this city, the Whitin Machine Co. in Waltham, the Draper Co. in Hopedale, and others where a goodly portion of the work is done by machine."

Not so however, in job shops where, for the most part, the castings are made in the old way, with shovel, riddle and rammer just as they were made centuries ago.

The foundry industry in New England is not what it used to be, said Mr. McGee, and from present indications, little progress is made that would restore it to its former position.

Referring to the industry in particular, he said 25 years ago there were nearly 1,000 iron foundries in Worcester, and it is doubtful if there are more than 300 employed at present. Among the shops which were doing a big business in those days, and which have since gone out of business, were the Pond Machine & Foundry Co., Whitcomb & Bliss, and the James A. Colvin Co. of the Perry Foundry, the old Wheeler Foundry, Kahley Foundry, the Worcester Machine Foundry, the Star Foundry and the Worcester Rigid Foundry.

At one time more than 500 molders and coremakers were employed in these shops, and who were members of Molders' Local 5.

Other members of the union were employed in the Arcade, Malleable Iron Co., the Fremont Casting Co., the Haystack Machine and Foundry Co., Richard Powers, the Standard Foundry and the molding department of the Compton & Knowles Co. when the membership of No. 5 totaled 800 or more.

"Those were the good old days," he said, "when old Local 5 was a big factor in the local trade union movement. But with several cut-throat competition coming from outside, the local trade union movement was bound to fail."

Mr. McGee likes to relate some of the incidents which occurred during the heyday of iron foundry work in this city. This was prior to the introduction of machine manufacturing and so-called efficiency engineers, and the Taylor "watch-dog" clock system, which keeps tabs on a worker every moment from the time he starts to work in the morning until the whistle blows at night.

In the hot summer months, when the heat from molten metal became unbearable, and someone suggested they "lay off" for the day, the signal was "shovel, riddle and rammer." The answer would come in silence. "All right, throw up the shovel, and if it doesn't rain, we'll stay at work today." Of course, the shovel always came down, and on would go the entire force.

Old-time owners of foundries understood this thoroughly, and instead of making a fuss as would be the rule today, they just smiled and would give the boys a friendly slap on the back as they emerged from the foundry.

Heaving a deep sigh when referring to this and other incidents, Mr. McGee reported his saying that "those were good old days, and that if those employed in the few remaining shops in Worcester only knew that the fair wages and short working hours they now enjoy were gained by the old guard at tremendous sacrifices, they would become members of the local union, and by this means enjoy additional gains which they never will be able to secure as individuals."

Mr. McGee, who retired from the trade several years ago, is a former business agent of Local 5, and for several years was organizer for the New England Conference Board of the International Molders' Union. While organizer, he made numerous trips to Portland, Bangor and other cities in Maine, and numbers among his many friends, older members of Maine local unions. Mr. McGee is at present enjoying splendid health, and manifests continued interest in his local union by attending all meetings and in other ways, keeps active in union affairs.

**YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT! THAT TELLS THE STORY!**

**GOODALL  
Woolen and Worsted Company**

**MAKERS OF WORLD FAMOUS  
Palm Beach Cloth**

Sanford, Maine, is the home of PALM BEACH CLOTH. It was here that this famous fabric was invented and woven by Goodall—to give the folks the world over a unique summer suit that ideally combines COOL COMFORT and style. And now, to make the picture perfect—Goodall—and Goodall only—is tailoring Palm Beach Cloth into the smartest washable garments of Summer. Blues, greys, browns, tans and the famous whites. Suits that cover every need of warm weather—suits for men and boys — for sport — for business — for evening wear. The NEW GOODALL PALM BEACH SUITS—made from the genuine cloth—are sold by clothing and department stores throughout the Country.

**SANFORD—MAINE**





WITH MAINE AND NEW JERSEY  
IN LINE 30 STATES NOW MAKE PART  
OF FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

[illegible][illegible]

**MONSTER BLANKS FOR GREETING  
PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY SHIPPED  
BY THOUSANDS TO LABOR BODIES**

**Committee Chairman to Distribute Blanks for Signature,  
Each Signer Paying 25 Cents, Which Will Go to Na-  
tional Fund for Fighting Infantile Paralysis Scourge—  
Labor Editors Cooperate**

Secretary Matthew Woll and Executive Secretary Gilbert E. Hyatt, of the committee, are supervising the distribution of thousands of monster blanks for birthday greetings to the President to favor organizations throughout the country.

Committee chairmen will distribute these great blanks to their committee members for signatures. Each signer will pay 25 cents as he signs the big blank. When blanks are filled, they will be taken to the Postal Telegraph Company's nearest office and turned in to the company, with the money. Postal Telegraph will transmit the names of birthday greeting signers to the President. The money will be turned over to the President with any reduction, to Treasurer Keith Morgan of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for use in the war against

Doherty, chairman of the National Committee.

Meanwhile, local labor chairmen will encourage attendance at the Birthday Balls everywhere. In some cases, local labor chairmen will arrange separate affairs for labor, as has been done in other years.

This week announcement was made of the appointment of D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as chairman of the railroad section of the labor division. President Robertson will mobilize railroad workers throughout the country.

**Labor Editors Cooperate**

President Green, as labor chairman, has asked national labor executives to help his labor committee. Responses are coming by wire and letter every day.

Postal to Send All Money  
Each chairman will send a report  
to Executive Secretary Hyatt, but all

money will be sent by the Postal Telegraph Company direct to Treasurer Morgan. Mr. Hyatt will report to National Labor Division Chairman William Green and to Cpl. Henry

Urges Blum Clearance

[illegible]

"The broader task of preexisting u-

employment is a matter of long-range evolutionary policy. To that we must continue to give our best thought and action. The fact that the government has immediate industrial and commercial activity justifies the national government's employment policy. The government's employment problem is a filling cabinet of finished business.

**Three Evil Sisters**

"Overproduction, overproduction and speculation are the three evil sisters who distill the troubles of uncounted millions and cause the world's inflation and disastrous deflation."

"The government has the duty to have government help private enterprise to gain sound general price levels and to protect those levels from wide periodic fluctuations. The government must do this. If early in 1931 government had taken the steps which were taken two or three years later, the depression would have been avoiding the depths of the beginning of 1932."

"Referring to the NHA the President declared:

"Better second thought confirms

rapidly accepting membership on the labor publicity committee for the na-

Albany, more than 50 labor leaders have written Secretary Hyatt of the National Recovery Administration to cooperate not only in the part labor has to play in the nation-wide drive, but also in assisting local committees in charge of Birth Day Bells.

It is equally impossible to obtain curves on monopoly unfair trade practices.

There are those who, sincerely or not, sincerely still cling to state action as the only way to solve the problems of the country. They are not wrong in their conviction that with actualities make it clear that the federal laws supplementing the state laws are necessary to solve the problems which result from the unevenness of supplies in an industrialized nation, the which conducts its business with scant regard for the life of the citizen.

**"Read Your Constitution"**

In emphasizing his opinion of the Constitution President Roosevelt said:

"During the past year there have been many attacks on the Constitution. It is a fact that the Constitution has been fairly faulted to be found with the Congress and the Supreme Court. The Constitution of the United States is an old document. It has been amended many times. It is a document which has been tested by the fire of an evolution of our fundamental law, but an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it. Difficulties have grown out of it, but it has been wisely considered. It can be used as an instrument of progress, and not as a device for the protection of the status quo."

It is worth our while to read about

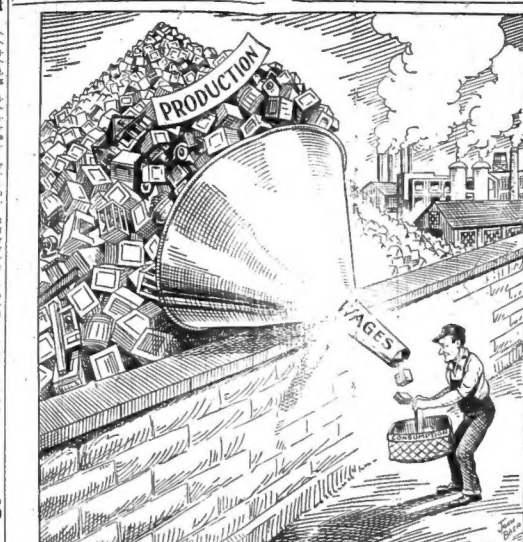
re-read the preamble of the Constitution and Article 1 thereof, which con-

fers the legislative powers upon any Congress of the United States. It is the duty of the President to maintain the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 156 years ago. From such a study of the Federal Constitution, I thought that the members of the convention, were fully aware that citizenship would not be a problem for the United States. Federalism was the system which they themselves could not even surmise; and that it was their default in not understanding the true meaning of interpretation in the years to come would give to the Congress the same relative powers over new national problems as they had over the old. It is the duty of the Congress over the national problems of their day.

For a better understanding of the purpose, and a more intelligent recognition of our needs as a nation, it is not to be assumed that there will be no change in the powers of the executive and judicial action into close harmony. Means must be found to adopt the new interpretation of the actual process.

## Another Bottleneck!

DEWITT for LARSON by JAMES M. BAKER



## TEXTILE WORKERS LOOK FOR RELIEF IN NEXT CONGRESS THROUGH PASSAGE OF ELLENBOGEN TEXTILE MEASURE

**Survey Just Completed by National Organization Discloses Average Wages Earned in Entire Industry Were But \$16.98 A Week—Act Would Establish Minimum of \$15 Weekly, Regulate Stretch-out, Provide for Collective Bargaining and 35-Hour Week**

Textile workers must have, and expect from Congress this session, legislation to protect their wages, hours, working conditions and collective bargaining rights, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, said today.

He has just completed a survey of the wages, hours, stretch-out and financial conditions of the textile industry, and Gorman said that the situation, as among the textile workers, are the lowest paid; most exploited group of workers in any mass production industry in the United States.

The average weekly wage for all textiles is only \$14.50 for the first quarter of 1934, and the average stretch-out includes the relatively few higher paid occupations, and is not representative of the large number of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, which are by far the majority in our indus-

[illegible]

"Our figures prove we are not crazy," says the I. O. O. F. spokesman. "The textile workers desperately need, and uncompromisingly demand, the right to organize and elect their own representatives. We are not asking for a confined exploitation and persecution of the hands of the textile industry, but for the right to elect their own officers and representatives."

craft unions described the C. I. O. automobile union as an "outlet" for "the worst kind of racketeering," "overriding to speak for our members," and "stealing the right of our members to give such permission."

It is claimed in the letter to *Boatwright* that the C. I. O. union does not include the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Machinists, and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, have for a period of years been "the worst kind of racketeering" in the various plants of the industry, and that the C. I. O. union is "not a little vice has ever been known to be in the hands of the C. I. O. union." Cleveland and that the refusal of their organizations state that no principles can be maintained in the hands of the C. I. O. to do by a majority vote.

The letter to *Boatwright* also states that the C. I. O. union is "the worst kind of racketeering" in the hands of the C. I. O. union, and that the refusal of their organizations state that no principles can be maintained in the hands of the C. I. O. to do by a majority vote.

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## Business Must

(Continued from Page 1).

tionally related to political and social trends involving governmental action.

"Business today must concern itself with realities," he said. "We must consider what may happen in the next few years and what we ought to do about it. Some of the recent trends may bring wide indirect benefits and result in a more intelligent citizenship and a more intelligent business operation than ever before existed in America."

## Auto Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

union asked that they be put in writing, and it was understood that this was not forthcoming. The negotiations thereupon slowed down perceptibly.

1. The union will remove the "sit

2 The union shall be recognized

as one with which to make an agreement covering all the men even though all are not union members.

Those not in the union might take up their grievances with the company 'individuals,' but any contracts that may be made must be made by the union.

3 The General Motors Corporation is to cease all "intimidation" of union workers and to stop subsidizing "vig-

4. The company is to withdraw the injunction against the "sit down" strikers in the Flint Fisher Body plants.

Machinists, and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, have for a period of years had many thousands of members

working in the various plants of the General Motors Corp. The letter stated that no strike vote has ever been taken in the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland, and that the rules of their

organizations state that no strikes can be called unless the workers decide to do so by a majority vote.

"On behalf of the members of the four A. F. of L. unions," the latter stated, "who are employed in your plants, and who had no voice in this action, we request you to re-open the plants so that they may return to their jobs which they left through no fault of their own."

In commenting on the action of the four A. F. of L. unions, Louis F. Spink, president of the Automobile Workers' Union in Cleveland, said "It's the company's own responsibility if they open the plant. Let them try to open it."

"I can't believe it," he added, "be-

cause the Cleveland Federation of Labor endorsed our strike last night. If any effort is to be made to go into the

**Proposes Five-Point  
Plan to Keep United  
States Out of War**

Salt Lake City, Jan. 9 (ILNS).—Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, outlined here a five-point pro-

gram of what he called "proper" legislation to avert war. The plan, he said, would be embodied in legislation introduced in the next Congress.

The plan was:

1 Making permanent the temporary measures now in effect which deny entrance national protection

2 Prohibiting loans or credits to warring nations.

4. Placing the government in the munitions-making business.